UNITED
NATIONS

EP

Governing Council
of the United Nations
Environment Programme

Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/GC.18/9
28 March 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Eighteenth session
Nairobi, 15-26 May 1995
Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

POLICY ISSUES

Proposed programme of work: Fund programme activities for the biennium 1996-1997

Report of the Executive Director

* UNEP/GC.18/1.

Na.95-0275 300395 300395

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INTRODUCTION

Background

1. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) was established to protect and promote the enhancement of the human environment. The first decision of the Governing Council stated clearly "...that the quality of human life must constitute the central concern of this Programme..." and it went on to say that in implementing the major functional responses of the Programme it should take into account the need to:

- *improve human health and well-being;*
- *conserve and enrich the productive resources that sustain life on this planet;*
- *understand the effect of man's interaction with other components of the biosphere;*
- *ensure a more efficient integration of developmental and environmental concerns; and*
- *give special consideration to activities which benefit developing countries.*

2. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) reconfirmed the mandate of UNEP and required that its Governing Council "...continue to play its role with regard to policy guidance and co-ordination in the field of the environment, taking into account the development perspective" (Agenda 21, paragraph 38.21).

3 The Governing Council at its seventeenth session in May 1993 noted, inter alia, that the programme of UNEP "... will have to be further developed in the future in order to incorporate changes required .... by UNCED" (decision 17/32, para. 1).

4. For more than twenty years, UNEP has leveraged a small budget and staff into a programme of major significance and lasting influence. While confirming UNEP's original mandate, UNCED made clear that the context in which UNEP functions had changed and expectations about its potential had grown. An authoritative voice on the environment was never more needed than now. The process of calling the attention of the world community to the importance of environmental considerations had borne fruit. UNEP, throughout its short life, has been significantly involved in the assessment of the state of the world's environment, the development of international environmental law, the catalysis of environmental management capacity in developing countries and the introduction of environmental considerations into the social and economic policies, programmes and projects of the United Nations agencies.

5. The post-UNCED context demands a strengthened role for UNEP as the leading instrument of the international community to raise the world's consciousness about the actions which are creating negative environmental conditions. UNEP should provide the environmental policy leadership within the world community, and in particular the United Nations system, through:

- Assessing environmental change and its relationships with socio-economic driving forces, as well as impacts on human well-being and the integrity of natural systems, and identifying emerging issues of global significance;
- Facilitating consensus-building on environmental issues and the development of policy options to support strategic decision-making to respond to those issues; and
- Catalysing action by Governments and intergovernmental bodies as well as scientific institutions, the private sector and community groups.

6. The new programme will thus be based on the following principles:

- Agenda 21 provides the organizing principles;
- UNEP is an agenda setter and a convenor of dialogue on environmental matters;
- Emphasis is on providing support to strategic decision-making;
- The activities of UNEP fall basically in three primary areas: assessment and monitoring, formulation and evaluation of policy options, and leveraging of environmental management initiatives;
- The new programme is primarily issue-based rather than sectorally defined;

- The range of programme activities is consolidated without narrowing the scope of its environmental agenda;
- All sectors of society are actively engaged; and
- Regional presence and programme are strengthened.

7. Furthermore, building on past achievements, UNEP's activities will:

- Assess the environment, incorporating the relationship with socio-economic driving forces;
- Further develop international environmental policy and law;
- Expand its role as an environmental information clearing-house;
- Strengthen public awareness and education campaigns addressing the principal environmental challenges; and
- Support environment ministries in developing countries and countries with economies in transition by providing policy guidance and technical advice.

8. The strategic elements for a cost-effective programme delivery during 1996-1997 will be:

- *integration;*
- *achieving results;*
- *responsiveness;*
- *catalysing action;*
- *regional delivery;*
- *partnerships;*
- *coordination*; and
- *leveraging resources.*

Integration

9. The programme will highlight relationships between socio-economic driving forces, environmental changes and impacts on human well-being. Assessment reports, and the related policy recommendations, will not only study changes in the physical environment and their interrelationships and trends, but also their underlying causes and impacts on human well-being. In catalysing international and national action, the policy guidance provided will focus on prevention as well as remedial action, taking into account economic interdependence, social systems and technologies.

Achieving results

10. Traditional planning tended to emphasize the accomplishment of tasks. The 1996-1997 programme will focus on achieving results which satisfy clearly articulated needs and direct UNEP's scarce resources to those activities which will have an impact. One of the basic criteria in the selection of programme activities will be the likelihood of achieving results. UNEP will set priorities, determine what it can and cannot do, and continuously monitor and assess its success. Several activities will be discontinued and phased out of the programme during 1996-1997.

Responsiveness

11. The 1996-1997 programme will be driven by the needs and aspirations of countries, their Governments and citizens. It will also be responsive to emerging issues not yet well recognized or understood, e.g. the interaction of human systems and ecosystems, consumption patterns, land-based sources of pollution and the problems of small island States as well as emerging regional and subregional concerns such as the management of shared natural resources, particularly water.

Catalysing action

12. The programme will catalyse action at three levels: global, regional and national. At the global and regional levels, UNEP will facilitate assessments and better understanding of environmental change and its impacts, and build consensus for action to respond to identified issues of international significance.

13. At the national level, UNEP will provide technical, legal and institutional advice to Governments, in close cooperation with UNDP. UNEP will also provide support to Governments in the integration of environmental aspects in their national development policies and programmes.

Regional delivery

14. Capability to coordinate and implement programmes at the regional level will be enhanced. The benefits are clear: a more realistic and balanced assessment of needs; more reliable regional input to global sensing and assessment; greater cost-effectiveness, accountability and transparency; more effective coordination and mobilization of partners; more effective, flexible, timely and accountable programme design and delivery.

15. In order to respond to geographically differentiated environmental concerns shared by groups of countries, and to provide a regional or subregional basis for the effective implementation of global environmental agreements, UNEP will give programme support to set up and enhance regional and subregional cooperation mechanisms.

16. A strong regional presence does not diminish the importance of the Nairobi headquarters. A strong headquarters is of strategic importance to all regions through its conceptual leadership, programme coherence and administrative support.

Partnerships

17. The implementation of the programme will be undertaken by harnessing expertise and experience residing in national, regional and global organizations. In the implementation of its 1996-1997 programme, UNEP will focus on the strengthening of partnerships with other organizations of the United Nations system, particularly UNDP, and on the development of networks of national and international institutions to mobilize multi-disciplinary expertise, explore a range of perspectives and bridge global and local concerns.

Coordination

18. UNCED has confirmed UNEP's role as coordinator of the environmental activities of the United Nations system. UNEP will focus on those United Nations system-wide activities for which it has been assigned a special responsibility by Agenda 21. The integration of environmental aspects into the work and activities of other agencies and organizations of the United Nations system will continue to be promoted through joint programming and other forms of catalytic action.

19. In supporting CSD as a high-level policy forum for the continuous monitoring of Agenda 21 implementation, UNEP will provide scientific, technical and policy information on the environment. UNEP's relationship with UNDP is complementary but distinct. UNEP will provide scientifically sound environmental advisory services and global and regional cooperative frameworks for environmental action, whereas UNDP will be the focal point for the implementation of activities at the national level. UNEP will furthermore discharge its responsibility for coordinating the work of the secretariats of international environmental conventions and promoting the integration of environmental considerations within the work and activities of multilateral development financing institutions.

Leveraging resources

20. In order to supplement its programme beyond the resources coming from the Environment Fund, UNEP has to leverage additional sources of funding. Possible funding from GEF in the areas of climate change, biological diversity, international waters, ozone layer depletion and activities concerning land degradation (as they relate to these areas) will enhance UNEP's programmatic efforts from the Environment Fund in a synergistic manner. UNEP will also build upon previous successful experiences of joint funding, trust funds, counterpart contributions and the secondment of personnel.

PROGRAMME OUTLINE 1996-1997

21. The main directions of UNEP's programme for the 1996-1997 biennium have been defined on the basis of previous successful work and on extensive consultations with: secretariat staff; United Nations agencies; Government permanent representatives, environment ministers, ministerial consultations (inter alia, north-south at Brockett Hall, United Kingdom; Latin American and Caribbean; and Nordic Group) and Foreign Ministry authorities; non-governmental groups; the private sector, as well as knowledgeable individuals.

22. The Proposed Programme of Work: Fund programme activities for the biennium 1996-1997 has been prepared taking into account the priorities assigned to UNEP by Agenda 21, as endorsed by General Assembly resolution 47/191 of 22 December 1992 and decision 17/32 of the Governing Council; the activities in support of international environmental conventions; UNEP's role in the Global Environment Facility; and the expressed needs of Governments.

23. The present document limits itself to the utilization of the Environment Fund resources. However, UNEP's overall programme for 1996-1997 takes into account the possibilities of GEF, trust fund and other financing sources.

24. UNEP has a major responsibility to identify and assess environmental issues of common concern, alert the world community to these issues, induce their resolution through international cooperation and provide policy guidance for the direction and coordination of environmental programmes within the United Nations system. UNEP's programme during 1996-1997 will address four major environmental challenges in addition to its basic global and regional responsibilities.

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Agenda 21 in chapter 38 establishes priority actions which UNEP should undertake in contributing to its implementation. These can be grouped into three functional response categories: assessment, policy, and management.

Assessment

- **Environmental monitoring, assessment and early-warning**
- **Disseminating environmental information and data to Governments and to the United Nations system**
- **Coordinating and promoting relevant scientific research as a basis for decision-making**

Policy

- **Strengthening UNEP's catalytic role; stimulating and promoting environmental activities and considerations throughout the United Nations system**
- **Promoting international cooperation and recommending environmental policies**
- **Further developing and promoting the use of environmental economics, natural resource accounting and environmental impact assessments**
- **Further developing international environmental law, in particular guidelines and conventions; promoting their implementation and coordinating their secretariats**
- **Promoting and supporting subregional and regional environmental cooperation initiatives and programmes; playing a major contributing and coordinating role in regional environmental mechanisms**

Management

- **Raising public awareness and encouraging action in the area of environmental protection**
- **Facilitating information exchange on environmentally sound technologies, including legal aspects and training**
- **Providing technical, legal and institutional advice to Governments, in particular, in cooperation with UNDP capacity-building efforts**
- **Supporting Governments and development agencies with environmental, technical and policy advice for integrating environmental aspects into development policies and programmes**
- **Further developing assessment and assistance in case of environmental emergencies**

THE PRINCIPAL ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

Population growth and unsustainable patterns of production and consumption are the key driving forces that threaten the environment. Most of the causes of environmental degradation and their effects are contained within national borders. However, some of these causes and effects, such as energy consumption patterns and deforestation, utilization of certain chemicals and marine pollution, have a negative impact on the global atmospheric and oceanic commons and on shared natural resources in regions. Furthermore, the globalization of the economy, including trade policies and financial flows, may exacerbate environmental changes which take place around the world.

I. Sustainable management and use of natural resources

The intensified and unsustainable demand for land, water, marine and coastal resources, resulting from the expansion of agriculture and uncontrolled urbanization, leads to increased degradation of natural ecosystems and erodes the life-supporting systems that uphold human civilization. Caring for natural resources and promoting their sustainable use is an essential response of the world community to ensure its own survival and well-being.

II. Sustainable production and consumption

The utilization of inappropriate technologies and the widespread adoption of unsustainable production and consumption patterns lead to high waste yields, and are inefficient in the use of renewable resources, and wasteful in the use of energy. The resultant pollution and natural resource degradation have, in turn, a negative impact on human health and welfare as well as on nature itself. As the world population grows and resources are taxed beyond their carrying capacity, societies, particularly the affluent, must strive to establish an improved rationality in their consumption patterns and to move towards the adoption of low-waste, energy-efficient technologies.

III. A better environment for human health and well-being

Environmental changes and human behaviour result in the prevalence and increase of hazardous chemicals and toxic wastes in the environment of burgeoning and deteriorating urban areas, and of increasing risk of water-borne and other diseases of environmental etiology. Such changes also have adverse effects on economic productivity, health and social welfare, including the exacerbation of the negative effects of natural disasters on the poor. The relationship between environmental degradation and pollution and human health and well-being must continue to be understood at its root cause and preventative measures should be strengthened to mitigate negative environmental and social impacts.

IV. Globalization trends and the environment

The globalization of the world's economy, international communications, the liberalization of trade, the adoption of a worldwide unsustainable consumption model, coupled with the absence and uneven application of worldwide standards, widespread external debt and the increasing threats to the atmospheric and oceanic commons - all argue for global approaches to understand the relationship between trade and economic policies and the environment, and for the establishment of global and regional accords and policies to respond to environmental challenges on a planetary scale.

PROGRAMME OF WORK: FUND PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

The following table presents the proposed utilization of Environment Fund resources for Fund programme activities for the biennium 1996-1997 by subprogrammes, programme elements and major activity clusters.

SUBPROGRAMMES, PROGRAMME ELEMENTS AND MAJOR ACTIVITIES	US$'000
1. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES	35,700
1.1. CARING FOR FRESHWATER, COASTAL AND MARINE RESOURCES	14,000
1.1.1. Develop policy-relevant assessments of the state of freshwater and marine resources	3,600
1.1.2. Develop tools and guidelines for sustainable management and use of freshwater and coastal resources	1,000
1.1.3. Promote international cooperation in the management of river basins and coastal areas with focus on land-based activities and the special needs of small island developing States (SIDS)	6,200
1.1.4. Support and institutional servicing of regional seas conventions and action plans	3,200
1.2. CARING FOR BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES	8,300
1.2.1. Develop policy instruments for integrated management of biological resources, including aspects of biosafety in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity	1,600
1.2.2. Support regional and subregional programmes for the protection of biological resources, including transboundary ecosystems	2,100
1.2.3. Prepare and implement strategies for the protection and sustainable use of marine and freshwater ecosystems and their living resources	1,700
1.2.4. Institutional servicing to biological-diversity-related conventions	1,000
1.2.5. Promotion of targeted research on critical issues related to biological diversity and the mobilization of resources from GEF to develop country studies and plans for integrated management	1,400
1.2.6. Support implementation of the Forest Principles	500
1.3. CARING FOR LAND RESOURCES	6,900
1.3.1. Improve policy-relevant assessment of drylands and land degradation	2,200
1.3.2. Strengthen international support to the development of national action programmes	2,700
1.3.3. Support the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification	1,000
1.3.4. Increase understanding of how to prevent land degradation	1,000
1.4. INFORMATION FOR DECISION-MAKING AND ACTION PLANNING	6,500
1.4.1. Support and service regional environment and natural resource information networks	6,500
2. SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION	14,400
2.1. SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION	11,300
2.1.1. Assess trends in industry production patterns and identify policies and strategies for cleaner production	1,800
2.1.2. Provide better access to information on cleaner production technologies for developing countries and countries with economies in transition	1,600
2.1.3. Build international consensus on sustainable production pattern issues and responses	2,300

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SUBPROGRAMMES, PROGRAMME ELEMENTS AND MAJOR ACTIVITIES	US$'000
2.1.4. Support and catalyse national, subregional and regional cleaner production centres	3,000
2.1.5. Assist in developing national and local capabilities to prepare for and respond to technological accidents	1,200
2.1.6. Institutional servicing to Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol on protection of the ozone layer	700
2.1.7. Support to the Basel Convention	700
2.2. REDUCED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF ENERGY UTILIZATION	2,100
2.2.1. Encourage environmentally sound energy policies and technologies	1,400
2.2.2. Institutional support to the Framework Convention on Climate Change	700
2.3. ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION PATTERNS	1,000
2.3.1. Building sustainable consumption patterns	1,000
3. A BETTER ENVIRONMENT FOR HUMAN HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	12,200
3.1. REDUCED IMPACTS OF TOXIC CHEMICALS AND WASTE	3,700
3.1.1. Facilitate access to data on chemicals and hazardous wastes needed to assess and control health and environmental risks	3,000
3.1.2. Promote the preparation and implementation of an international legally binding instrument on Prior Informed Consent for hazardous chemicals in international trade	700
3.2. IMPROVED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN URBAN AREAS	5,300
3.2.1. Promote innovative strategies for improving urban environmental planning and management, including the development of the Sustainable Cities Programme and Local Agenda 21	5,300
3.3. MITIGATING THE EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES AND ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCIES	3,200
3.3.1. Develop response strategies for environmental threats, emergencies and change	2,900
3.3.2. Develop non-judicial mechanisms for the avoidance and settlement of environmental disputes	300
4. GLOBALIZATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT	15,400
4.1. TRADE AND THE ENVIRONMENT	1,400
4.1.1. Assessing the relationship between the environment and trade policies	1,400
4.2. ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS	1,400
4.2.1. Strengthen the effectiveness of environmental economic and planning tools and instruments	1,000
4.2.2. Identify and mobilize innovative investment and environmental management approaches in the financial services sector	400
4.3. ENVIRONMENTAL LAW	9,500
4.3.1. Provide an international legal framework for facilitating the implementation of Agenda 21	2,400
4.3.2. Provide legal advisory services and institutional assistance to Governments	5,250
4.3.3. Coordinate convention secretariats	1,850
4.4. COORDINATION AND PROMOTION OF POLICY-RELEVANT RESEARCH	3,100
4.4.1. Promote targeted scientific research in critical environmental areas	1,500
4.4.2. Promote targeted policy research on emerging environmental issues	1,100
4.4.3. Promote integration of environmental concerns in the activities of international financial institutions	500

SUBPROGRAMMES, PROGRAMME ELEMENTS AND MAJOR ACTIVITIES	US$'000
5. GLOBAL AND REGIONAL SERVICING AND SUPPORT	
5.1. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT	27,300
5.1.1. Prepare and support the production of global and regional state-of-the-environment assessments which include consideration of socio-economic driving forces and interactions, and alert of emerging environmental threats	7,500
5.2. SUPPORT TO REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL COOPERATION	7,500
5.2.1. Promotion of and support to regional and subregional cooperative frameworks	8,000
5.2.2. Advisory services to Governments	1,500
5.3. PUBLIC AWARENESS, EDUCATION AND OUTREACH TO MAJOR GROUPS	6,500
5.3.1. Promoting people's participation through increased understanding of environmental issues	6,900
5.3.2. Increasing connections to people	1,700
5.4. ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SERVICES	5,200
5.4.1. Design and implement a coordinated system for international environmental information exchange: UNEPNET	4,900
TOTAL	4,900
	105,000

The following tables present UNEP's proposed 1996-1997 responses to the principal environmental challenges and fulfilment of its global and regional servicing support role. The key activities and major outputs are identified, together with UNEP's partners and their costs.

SUBPROGRAMME: 1. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The intensified and unsustainable demand for land, water, marine and coastal resources, resulting from the expansion of agriculture and uncontrolled urbanization, leads to increased degradation of natural ecosystems and erodes the life-supporting systems that uphold human civilization. Caring for natural resources and promoting their sustainable use is an essential response of the world community to ensure its own survival and well-being.

PROGRAMME ELEMENT: 1.1. Caring for freshwater, coastal and marine resources

Issues to address:	An estimated one-third of the world's population will suffer from chronic water shortage by the year 2025 due to increasing demand for drinking water caused by growing population, decreasing quality of the water resulting from pollution, and augmented requirements of expanding industries and agriculture. The shortage will be particularly felt by people in arid areas and by rapidly growing coastal populations and megacities. The increasing water scarcity, combined with its deteriorating quality, will have far-reaching global impacts on human health, socio-economic development potential of affected countries, freshwater and marine resources, and biodiversity, and may cause international conflicts over water rights. Pollution of freshwater is escalating throughout the world, affecting in many places the quality of drinking water and the integrity of freshwater and coastal marine ecosystems. The freshwater hydrological cycles are inseparably linked with marine systems and the problems besetting river basins have a profound impact on the coastal and marine environment. Pollution from land-based sources is currently the most imminent problem affecting the aquatic biological resources and biodiversity. Coastal ecosystems, particularly those of small island developing States, are at special risk.
Legislative Authority:	United Nations Medium-Term Plan for the period 1992-1997 as revised by the General Assembly at its 47th session (A/47/6/Rev.1), Programme 16 (Environment); General Assembly resolutions 32/158, 35/118 and 44/206, 44/225 and 44/228; Governing Council decisions 11/7, 11/8 para. 2(d), 11/9 para. 2(b), 12/12 Sections I, VII and IX, 12/17C para. 3, 12/17D paras. 6(a) and (c), 13/18 Section II, 13/25, 13/26, 13/32, 14/1, 14/13, 14/21 para. 4, 15/1, 15/7, 15/9, 15/16, 15/21, 15/24, 15/25-27, 16/23, 16/39, 17/7 and 17/20, GCSS.1/3/Add.1, Agenda 21 chapters 6, 17, 18, 34, 36 and 38.22; designation of UNEP by United Nations Secretary-General as the United Nations agency responsible for global mandate for water; CSD designation at its 2nd meeting of UNEP to participate in comprehensive assessment of state of global freshwater resources.
Strategic Actions for 1996-1997:	• Strengthen internationally coordinated action to alleviate common global problems assailing water resources. • Address problems besetting river basins and the coastal marine environment through integrated management of watersheds and coastal areas, with focus on control of pollution from land-based sources. • Expand areas covered by regional seas conventions and action plans to river basins draining into them; redesign action plans with focus on integrated management of river basins and coastal zones. • Connect existing action plans for the management of river basins, lakes and marine areas into organically linked management units. • Assure that integrated management of watersheds, lakes and marine areas is based on scientifically sound, realistic and policy-relevant assessments.

1.1.1. Develop policy-relevant assessments of the state of freshwater and marine resources.				Cost
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**US$'000**
1	**Global freshwater assessment:** Further the development of the United Nations system-wide global freshwater assessment process by (a) finalizing a methodology for rapid integrated assessment of the quality, quantity, availability and use of river basin resources, including identification of management-related policy options and actions; and (b) testing the methodology in selected river basins. [*Interlinkage* with ENRIN, 4.1; Assessment, 5.1.]	• Methodology suitable for rapid assessment of river basins. • Integrated assessments of three Asian river basins, Aral and Caspian Seas (additional river basins may be assessed, subject to availability of external resources, e.g. GEF). • A global river-basin streams and boundaries map on the Digital Chart of the World	RIVM, SEI, river basin authorities; DPCSD, USGS, NASA, regional commissions, regional and subregional organizations	2,000
2	**Diagnostic studies:** Prepare in-depth assessments for selected international basins in developing regions, including plans for their management. [*Interlinkage* with Biodiversity, 1.2.3; Assessment 5.1.]	Diagnostic studies for the Nile River, Caspian Sea and Erhai Lake district.		1,600

1.1.2. Develop tools and guidelines for sustainable management and use of freshwater and coastal resources				Cost
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**US$'000**
1	**Tools and technologies:** Review applicable approaches and technological solutions which may improve or solve problems related to the quality and availability of freshwater resources and to the quality of coastal waters. [*Interlinkage* with IETC, 3.2.1.]	Recommendations for approaches and technological solutions applicable in Caribbean and South Pacific small island States and in selected megacities of Latin America, Asia, and Africa.	CARICOM; SPREP; ECLAC, ESCAP, ECA, UNCHS, WHO	1,000

1.1.3. Promote international cooperation in the management of river basins and coastal areas with focus on land-based activities and the special needs of small island developing States (SIDS)				Cost
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**US$'000**
1	**Watershed and coastal zone integration:** Based on cross-sectoral assessments, promote the development of regional agreements and action plans for integrated management of river basins and associated coastal zones or lakes, including measures for conflict resolution [*Interlinkage* with Law, 5.2.3; Biodiversity, 3.2.1; Land, 1.3; ENRIN, 1.4; Assessment, 5.1; Disputes, 3.3.2]; support the expansion of integrated coastal zone management activities to the river basins draining into the Regional Seas Programmes areas.	• Regional agreements and action plans for the drainage areas of the Aral Sea, Lake Titicaca, San Juan River, Mekong River, Xinjiang, Black Sea, Southwest Atlantic, Antarctica, Caspian Sea. • Several integrated management plans in selected countries for river basins and associated coastal areas, including small island developing States.	UNDP, WB, regional organizations, Governments, regional seas convention secretariats	3,500
2	**Noordwijk Conference:** Follow-up policy recommendations of the International Ministerial Conference on Drinking Water and Environmental Sanitation, Noordwijk.	Assessment of status, trends in availability and quality of freshwater resources in selected river basins. (The scope of the report will largely depend on the availability of external resources e.g. GEF.)	UNDP, WHO, UNESCO, FAO, regional economic commissions	100
3	**Land-based activities:** Further to revision and review of the Montreal Guidelines and other relevant recommendations for control of land-based activities, develop and apply suitable control methods and policies, by promoting international cooperation through regional agreements. [*Interlinkage* with Land, 1.3; Cleaner Production, 2.1; Chemicals, 3.1; Urban areas, 3.2.]	• Protocols on control of pollution from land-based activities sources formulated and adopted in the framework of the Cartagena and Noumea Conventions. • Recommendations for methods and policies for controlling pollution from land-based activities with a view to their application through the Regional Seas programmes.	FAO, IAEA, IUCN, UNDP, WB, ECE	2,500
4	**Socio-economic impacts:** Prepare, on the basis of experience gained through regional marine and freshwater programmes and taking into account the foreseeable global changes, a synthesis linking the environmental problems with socio-economic realities, with focus on coastal systems. [*Interlinkage* with Consumption, 2.3.1; Assessment, 5.1.]	An analytical report on the economic and social impacts of global change on coastal systems. (The scope of the report will largely depend on the availability of external resources, e.g. GEF.)	ECLAC, ECA, ESCAP, OECD	100

1.1.4. Support and institutional servicing of regional seas conventions and action plans.				Cost
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**US$'000**
1	Strategic and targeted scientific, technical and administrative support to regional seas conventions and action plans. [*Interlinkage* with Convention secretariat coordination, 4.3.3.]	Improved coherence and coordination in the implementation of regional action plans to protect freshwater, coastal and marine resources.	AMCEN, EU, FAO, IAEA, IMO, IOC, IUCN, UNDP, WB. and others depending on region	3,200

SUBPROGRAMME: 1. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

PROGRAMME ELEMENT: 1.2. Caring for Biological Resources

Issue to Address:	The accelerating loss of biological diversity is undermining sustainable development opportunities worldwide, eroding genes, species and ecosystems that constitute important resources and support systems for human well-being. Forests, for example, embody unique ecological processes which provide resources to satisfy human needs as well as environmental values. Their sound management and conservation is of paramount importance for the attainment of sustainable development, as forests are essential to economic processes and the maintenance of manifold forms of life. The challenge is to identify the real socio-economic causes and impacts of changes in biodiversity and to develop strategic means to use the components of biological diversity in ways which do not lead to their long-term decline, whilst contributing to increasing production functions which underpin human progress.
Legislative Authority:	United Nations Medium-term Plan for the Period 1992-1997 as revised by the General Assembly at its 47th session (A/47/6/Rev.1), Programme 16 (Environment), United Nations General Assembly resolutions 35/74, 42/186; Governing Council decisions 1/1, 3/33, 5/8o, 8/6, 8/11, 10/12, 11/7, 12/12, 12/14, 13/28, 14/13, 14/21, 15/1, 15/41, 16/16, 16/27, 17/20, 17/23, 17/25, 17/32, SS.IV/1, Resolution 1 of the Council at its session of a special character in 1982; Agenda 21 chapters 10-18 and 38; UNEP designated Task Manager for chapter 15 by IACSD in 1993.
Strategic actions for 1996-1997:	• Develop policy instruments for integrated management of biological resources, including aspects of biosafety in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). • Promote and support regional and subregional programmes for the protection of biological resources, including transboundary ecosystems. • Assist in the preparation of national environmental legislation. • Prepare and implement strategies for the protection and sustainable use of marine and freshwater ecosystems and their living resources. • Institutional servicing to biodiversity-related conventions. • Assist with preparation of projects for submission to GEF for financing biodiversity country studies and action plans, as well as targeted research on biological resources, including follow-up.

1.2.1. Develop policy instruments for integrated management of biological resources, including aspects of biosafety in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity.				
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost**
				US$ 000
1	**Trade and biodiversity:** Analyse emerging patterns of international trade in biodiversity-related products and services, and assess the implications of international trade regimes on biodiversity conservation. [*Interlinkage* with Trade and the Environment, 4.1.]	Analytical report on trade implications of market-based incentives and instruments intended to promote biodiversity conservation, and policy recommendations.	UNCTAD, regional commissions	350
2	**Tools and methods:** Develop and test policy/economic tools and methodologies for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, including valuation, cost-benefit, tradable quotas, and taxation and regulation. [*Interlinkage* with Economics, 4.2.1.]	• Guidelines and methodologies for assessing the impact of development on biodiversity tested in selected countries. • Recommendations on funding mechanisms for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	ECA, ECLAC, ESCAP, OECD, regional networks	500
3	**Indicators:** Develop policy-relevant environmental performance indicators for biodiversity [*Interlinkage* with Assessment, 5.1.]	Policy-relevant biodiversity indicators.	UNSTAT, SCOPE, CSD, regional networks	200
4	**Trade liberalization:** Analyse the relationship between national responses to trade liberalization and the management of biological resources. [*Interlinkage* with Trade, 4.1.]	Analytical reports on environmental standards and product criteria, including eco-labelling.	UNCTAD	250
5	**Biosafety:** Review environmental health risks posed by developments in biotechnology. [*Interlinkage* with Health, 3.3.1.]	• Strengthened national programmes in safety in biotechnology. • Publication and dissemination to Governments of recommendations and guidelines for biosafety.	Regional organizations, FAO, UNIDO, IICA, AMCEN	300

1.2.2. Support regional and subregional programmes for the protection of biological resources, including transboundary ecosystems.

	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost US$ '000
1	**International action**: Promote, develop and support international cooperative programmes for biodiversity assessment and management in selected areas. [*Interlinkage* with Water 1.1; ENRIN, 1.4; Assessment, 5.1.]	• Bi-national and multinational strategies and action plans for the integrated management of transboundary ecosystems in selected developing regions. • Agreements and plans for implementing the biodiversity component of the Central American Alliance for Sustainable Development and of the Sustainable Europe Programme. • Biodiversity programmes integrated into action plans for international watersheds (Lake Titicaca, San Juan River basin, Aral and Caspian Seas, Mekong River, among others) and for Regional Seas programmes (Wider Caribbean, South-east Pacific, East Africa).	Governments, regional and subregional organizations, IUCN, WCMC, NGOs, regional economic commissions	1,800
2	**Unique species**: Develop policies and strategies for the conservation and sustainable exploitation of unique threatened species. [*Interlinkage* with Trade, 4.2.]	• Operation of the Elephant and Rhinoceros Facility: • Range-state action plans for the conservation of elephants and rhinoceros in Africa and Asia. • The Global Tiger Conservation Strategy and Global Tiger Action Plan.	WWF, IUCN, regional networks	300

1.2.3. Prepare and implement strategies for the protection and sustainable use of marine and freshwater ecosystems and their living resources.

	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost US$ '000
1	**Freshwater living resources**: Review and assess the status of freshwater living resources, with particular emphasis on threats and options in critical river basins. [*Interlinkage* with Water, 1.1.1.]	An overview study of the status of freshwater living resources and recommendations for international action.	WWF, ICLARM, IUCN, WCMC, river basin authorities	600
2	**Living marine resources**: Develop and support international cooperative initiatives for the conservation and sustainable use of living marine resources. [*Interlinkage* with Water, 1.1.3.]	• A strengthened International Coral Reef Initiative, particularly focusing on SIDS. • A strengthened Marine Mammal Action Plan.	WWF, IUCN, convention secretariats	1,100

1.2.4. Institutional servicing to biological-diversity-related conventions.				Cost
	Activities	Outputs	Partners	US$'000
1	Strategic and targeted scientific, technical and administrative support to CBD, CITES and CMS secretariats, as well as those of regional conventions. [*Interlinkage* with convention secretariat coordination, 4.3.3.]	Improved coherence and coordination in the implementation of international actions to protect biodiversity.	Secretariats to regional and global conventions	1,000

1.2.5. Promotion of targeted research on critical issues related to biological diversity and the mobilization of resources from GEF to develop country studies and plans for integrated management.				Cost
	Activities	Outputs	Partners	US$'000
1	**Integrated management plans:** Assistance in the preparation and support to the implementation of GEF-financed projects for country studies and integrated management plans for biodiversity. [*Interlinkage* with Water, 1.1.]	Biodiversity country studies, strategies and action plans, including strengthened national biodiversity data management systems.	UNDP, WB, FAO, WCMC, WRI, Governments, regional development banks, regional commissions	600
2	**Targeted research:** Promote targeted scientific and policy-related research for the integrated management of biodiversity in critical dryland and mountain ecosystems. [*Interlinkage* with Research, 4.4.1.]	Information, guidelines and integrated management models for representative dryland and mountain ecosystems in selected regions.	SCOPE, Governments, universities, research institutes	800

1.2.6. Support implementation of the Forest Principles				Cost
	Activities	Outputs	Partners	US$'000
1	**Review of best practices:** Review existing criteria and guidelines for sustainable management of forest ecosystems, including best practices and successful policies. [*Interlinkage* with Trade, 4.1.]	Publication and dissemination of results of review to Governments and collaborating organizations.	FAO, CIFOR, AMCEN, regional and subregional organizations	300
2	**Intergovernmental panel:** Contribute to the work of the intergovernmental panel on forestry issues.	Improved coherence and coordination in the implementation of international actions for the conservation and sustainable use of forest resources.	CSD/DPCSD, UNDP, FAO, CGIAR	200

SUBPROGRAMME: 1. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

PROGRAMME ELEMENT: 1.3. Caring for Land Resources

Issue to Address:	Land resources constitute the basis for our present civilization. Topsoil, the basic ingredient for agriculture, sustains us. The degradation of land resources endangers our basic production systems as well as natural ecosystems. Dryland degradation is an urgent environmental problem, global in scope, placing some one billion people in 110 countries at risk, mainly in developing regions. An estimated one-third of the earth's surface comprises drylands, of which three-fourths have suffered some land degradation. Land degradation also occurs in the more humid climatic zones. The causes of land degradation are complex; they include: the impacts of drought and flooding; unsustainable agricultural, forestry and urban expansion policies; population and poverty pressures; unfavourable land-tenure rights; under-evaluation of land resources and pricing failures; and numerous other social and economic processes.
Legislative Authority:	United Nations Medium-Term Plan 1992-1997 as revised by the General Assembly at its 47th session, Programme 16; General Assembly resolutions 32/170, 32/172, 39/168, 44/172, 46/161, 47/188, 47/190, 47/191, 48/175; UNEP Governing Council decisions 9/22, 12/10, 13/30, 15/23, 16/22, 17/19 and Agenda 21, chapters 12 and 38.22
Strategic actions for 1996-1997:	• Improve policy-relevant assessment of drylands degradation. • Strengthen international policy support to the development of national, subregional and regional action programmes. • Increase global awareness of dryland and desertification issues. • Support the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. • Assist in preparation of projects for submission for GEF financing in land degradation related to the GEF focal areas.

1.3.1. Improve policy-relevant assessment of drylands and land degradation.			Cost
Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**US$'000**
1 **Global assessment**: Support improvement of methodologies for assessment of dryland degradation, including the development and application of appropriate physical and socio-economic indicators. [*Interlinkage* with Assessment, 5.1.]	• Improved assessments under way in critical countries of all regions suffering from dryland degradation, with special emphasis on Africa. • Recommendations for policy and mitigation options, based on assessment of socio-economic causes of dryland degradation and desertification.	Governments, subregional organizations, universities and research institutes, FAO, OECD, NASA, NOAA, SPOT, OSS, SCOPE, FAO, UNDP, UNITAR	2,200

1.3.2. Strengthen international support to the development of national action programmes.				Cost
	Activities	Outputs	Partners	US$'000
1	Review of best practices, successful policies and other concrete examples, with particular emphasis on community-based efforts and development of arid-adapted genetic resources. [*Interlinkage* with Biodiversity, 1.2.]	Publication and dissemination of results of review to Governments and collaborating organizations.	UNDP, FAO, UNESCO, WB, regional development banks, regional commissions, regional and subregional organizations, research institutes, Governments	700
2	**Increase global awareness:** Develop appropriate technical, economic and legal public information materials responsive to community-based information needs in developing regions. [*Interlinkage* with Awareness, 5.3].	Targeted information materials for a range of media (publications, radio, television).	Governments, NGOs, Int. Comm. on Desert and Arid Lands, AMCEN, EarthAction, IISD, TVE, UNESCO, UNDP, CCD secretariat	1,000
3	**Action programmes:** Support the development of national, subregional and regional action programmes for land management and desertification control within the context of CCD and the Urgent Action Plan for Africa. [*Interlinkage* with Water, 1.1; Biodiversity, 1.2.]	• Action programmes in four selected regional, subregional and/or national areas. • Technical, legal and economic information and other support to strengthen national and subregional implementation of action programmes. • Management tools and guidelines for soils management. • Sectoral policy papers for drylands management.	Governments, regional and subregional organizations, regional commissions, UNDP, FAO, WB, NGO's, CCD secretariat	1,000

1.3.3. Support the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.				Cost
	Activities	Outputs	Partners	US$'000
1	Strategic and targeted scientific, legal, technical and institutional support to the Convention to Combat Desertification and the resolution on the Urgent Action Plan for Africa. [*Interlinkage* with Convention secretariat coordination, 4.3.3.]	Improved implementation of international action to control desertification and land degradation.	CCD secretariat, AMCEN, Governments, regional and subregional organizations, NGOs, UNDP, CGIAR, ICRAF, IPGRI	1,000

1.3.4. Increase understanding of how to prevent land degradation.				Cost
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**US$'000**
1	Undertake case studies to identify, analyse and assess the direct and indirect causes of land degradation and how they can be avoided, with particular emphasis on linkages with agricultural subsidies, dumping, international terms of trade, commodity pricing, etc. [*Interlinkage* with Trade and the Environment, 4.1.]	Four case study reports identifying critical causal factors and how they can be avoided or overcome.	Governments, NGOs, research institutions, UNDP, CGIAR, WB	1,000

SUBPROGRAMME: **1. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES**

PROGRAMME ELEMENT: **1.4. Information for decision-making and action planning**

Issue to Address:	The gap in the availability, quality, coherence, standardization and accessibility of environmental data between the developed and the developing world has been increasing, seriously impairing the capacities of countries to make informed decisions concerning the sustainable utilization of natural resources. There is, in addition, a general lack of capacity, particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, for the efficient cross-sectoral handling of data, for their transformation into useful information on cumulative environmental impacts, and for their dissemination to national and regional users. Existing national and international mechanisms of information processing and exchange, and of related technical assistance, should be strengthened to ensure effective and equitable availability of information generated at the local, provincial, national and international levels, subject to national sovereignty and relevant intellectual property rights.
Legislative Authority:	Agenda 21, chapter 40
Strategic actions for 1996-1997:	• Design, support and servicing of regional environment and natural resource information networks.

1.4.1. Support and service regional environment and natural resource information networks.

	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost Basic
1	ENRIN (Environment and Natural Resource Information Networks): Develop regional strategies or expand, as necessary, existing regional networks of institutions mandated by countries to cooperate in the generation, use and application of natural resource data and information to support priority-setting, policy-setting, decision-making and action planning at national and subregional levels; acquire or generate national, subregional and regional datasets from key sectors as technical support to national, regional and sectoral assessments. [*Interlinkage* with Water, 1.1; Biodiversity, 1.2; Land, 1.3; Consumption, 2.3.1; Assessment, 5.1; Regional Cooperation, 5.2.1.]	• Action plans and functioning networks in each of the developing regions, including Eastern Europe. • Demonstrated information flow to sectoral and regional assessments, and to national decision makers. • Baseline cross-sectoral environmental and natural datasets available in each cooperating institution; target: 10 major datasets per region; 10 countries with national "starter sets".	National Governments, regional and subregional authorities, including regional commissions and development banks, UNDP	6,500

SUBPROGRAMME: 2. SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

The utilization of inappropriate technologies and the widespread adoption of unsustainable production and consumption patterns lead to high waste yields, are inefficient in the use of renewable resources and wasteful in the use of energy. The resultant pollution and natural resource degradation have, in turn, a negative impact on human health and welfare, as well as on nature itself. As the world population grows and resources are taxed beyond their carrying capacity, societies, particularly the affluent, must strive to establish an improved rationality in their consumption patterns and to move towards the adoption of low-waste, energy-efficient technologies.

PROGRAMME ELEMENT: 2.1. Sustainable production

Issue to Address:	Current trends in population growth and industrialization cause increased accumulation of wastes and pollutants and the unsustainable use of natural resources. If sustainable development is to be achieved, production processes, products and services have to be oriented towards new patterns, in order both to alleviate environmental stress and to achieve more efficient industrial productivity. This will require the development and use of new policy and management tools in both government and industry, as well as the development and use of environmentally sound technologies, with a focus on cleaner and safer technologies that prevent pollution and use raw materials efficiently.
Legislative Authority:	United Nations Medium-term Plan, 1992-1997, as revised by the General Assembly at its 47th session, Programme 16, Subprogrammes 8 and 10, in particular 16.87 (c), 16.88 (d) and Subprogramme 12 (16.99, 16.104 (c), 16.109 (b)); Governing Council decisions 15/39, 16/25, 16/32, 16/33, 16/41, 16/47, 17/19 and 17/26; Agenda 21, chapter 30 (also 4,7,9,11,13,19,20,34,3,38,40).
Strategic actions for 1996-1997:	• Assess global and regional trends in industry production patterns and identify policies and strategies for cleaner production. • Provide better access to information on cleaner production technologies for developing countries and countries in transition. • Build international consensus on sustainable production pattern issues and responses. • Support and catalyse national, subregional and regional cleaner production centres. • Assist in developing national and local capabilities to prepare for and respond to technological accidents. • Institutional servicing to Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol on protection of the ozone layer and the Basel Convention on international movements of hazardous substances .

2.1.1. Assess trends in industry production patterns and identify policies and strategies for cleaner production.				
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost US$'000**
1	**Production patterns and trends:** Identify and assess trends in industry production patterns, their environmental effects and the barriers to and opportunities for cleaner and safer production. [*Interlinkage* with Chemicals, 3.1.]	• Case study reports in Latin America, Asia, Africa and countries with economies in transition. • Report on industry sectors which require major technological innovations. • Improved worldwide environmental reporting by industry.	Industry, UNDP, UNIDO, CSD, ECE, regional development banks, regional commissions	700
2	**Production policies and strategies:** Identify and develop government, business and industry policies and strategies, regulatory and economic instruments, and management tools (including technology assessment) to encourage and guide cleaner and safer production patterns in selected industrial sectors. [*Interlinkage* with IETC, 3.2.1.]	Publications, papers on policy, papers and strategies for the implementation of cleaner and safer production in specific industrial sectors.	Industry, intergovernmental organizations, OECD, UNDP, UNIDO, ILO, ECE, regional development banks and regional commissions	1,100

2.1.2. Provide better access to information on cleaner production technologies for developing countries and countries with economies in transition.				
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost US$'000**
1	Compile and make accessible information on cleaner production technologies through the International Cleaner Production Information Clearing-house (ICPIC). [*Interlinkage* with UNEPNET, 5.4]; organize training workshops.	Operational query-response service through various delivery mechanisms (UNEPNET, technical reports, case study books, media, diskettes, etc).	Governments, subregional organizations, regional development banks, regional commissions	1,600

2.1.3. Build international consensus on sustainable production pattern issues and responses.				
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost US$'000**
1	**Best practices:** Convene government, business and industry leaders to review industrial production patterns and promote the adoption of better and sustainable practices.	Improved understanding and implementation of cleaner production practices.	Industry and business associations, ICC, FIDIC, IPIECA, WB, CSD, UNCTAD, UNIDO, IGOs, regional development banks, regional commissions	1,100

2	**Responsible entrepreneurship:** Hold consultations on implementation of industry voluntary codes of conduct; support development of new advanced training curricula.	Technical reports and guidelines for industrial sectors on pollution control, emissions and products standards, estate management, etc.	Industry and business associations, OECD, UNIDO, WHO, IGOs, regional development banks, regional commissions	1,200

2.1.4. Support and catalyse national, subregional and regional cleaner production centres.

	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost US$ '000
1	Support existing and develop new cleaner production centres. [*Interlinkage* with Regional Advisory Services, 5.2.2.]	Establishment of 10-20 National Cleaner Production Centres throughout developing regions.	UNIDO, IGOs, regional development banks, regional commissions	3,000

2.1.5. Assist in developing national and local capabilities to prepare for and respond to technological accidents.

	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost US$ '000
1	Expand accident prevention and emergency preparedness activities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, through APELL and the Cleaner Production Programme. [*Interlinkage* with Response, 3.3.1.]	Additional guidelines, reports and training tools for the expanded implementation of APELL, adapting it to specific situations (transport of dangerous goods, industrial estates, ports), leading to enhanced emergency response capabilities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.	Industry associations, ILO, DHA, ECE, UNIDO, UNCHS, OECD, regional networks	1,200

2.1.6. Institutional servicing to Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol on protection of the ozone layer.

	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost US$ '000
1	Strategic and targeted scientific, technical and administrative support to the Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol. [*Interlinkage* with Convention secretariat coordination, 4.3.3.]	Improved coherence and coordination in the implementation of international actions to protect the ozone layer.	WMO, Assessment Panels of the Montreal Protocol, Governments	700

2.1.7. Support to the Basel Convention.				Cost
	Activities	Outputs	Partners	US$'000
1	Strategic and targeted scientific, technical and administrative support to the Basel Convention. [*Interlinkage* with Convention secretariat coordination, 4.3.3.]	Improved coherence and coordination in the implementation of international actions to manage transboundary movements and disposal of hazardous wastes.	SBC, national Governments.	700

SUBPROGRAMME: 2. SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

PROGRAMME ELEMENT: 2.2. Reduced environmental impacts of energy utilization

Issue to Address:	Energy is a major component of economic development. Its production and consumption, however, have major short- and long-term impacts on the environment. Government and industry should therefore intensify efforts to formulate sustainable energy policies and develop technologies for production and use of energy in an economically efficient and environmentally sound manner.
Legislative Authority:	United Nations Medium-term Plan 1992-1997 as revised by the General Assembly at its 47th Session, Programme 16, Subprogramme 8; General Assembly resolutions 45/208 and 47/191; Governing Council decisions 11/7, 15/37, 16/31, 17/17, 17/18, 17/21 and 17/32; Agenda 21, chapters 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 34, 35 and 39.
Strategic actions for 1996-1997:	• Review and encourage dissemination of information on energy-efficient technologies and the impact of energy use on the environment. • Promote consensus building among suppliers and consumers of energy at the global and regional level on environmentally sound energy policies. • Assist with preparation of projects for submission for GEF financing for mitigating or eliminating adverse impacts of climate change. • Institutional support to the FCCC.

	2.2.1. Encourage environmentally sound energy policies and technologies.			Cost
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**US$'000**
1	**Network of centres:** Develop a network of collaborating centres engaged in research and information exchange on environmentally sound uses of energy, including alternative technologies. [*Interlinkage* with UNEPNET, 5.4.1.]	Extended and more effective information delivery network for users in developing regions on environmentally sound energy technologies, utililizing UNEPNET.	United Nations Collaborating Centre on Energy and the Environment, centres in other regions, ECE, regional development banks, regional commissions	600
2	**Global and regional workshops:** Promote international cooperative action to understand better the available options for increased energy efficiency and reduction of environmental impact of its use through workshops in specific regions and subregions. [*Interlinkage* with Regional advisory services, 5.2.2.]	Global and region-specific policy recommendations and assessments for improved energy utilization practices, e.g. transportation policies, alternative sources, economic tools, etc.	WB and regional development banks, IAEA, IEA, regional commissions	600
3	**GHG reduction technologies:** Assist with preparation of projects for submission for GEF financing for identification and promotion of suitable clean energy-efficient technologies in various sectors of industry, particularly those leading to the reduction of GHG emissions.	GEF-funded projects to assist countries in the reduction of GHG emissions.	IEA, UNDP, WB, ECE, regional development banks, regional commissions	200

2.2.2. Institutional support to the Framework Convention on Climate Change.

	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost US$'000
1	Strategic and targeted scientific and technical support to the FCCC.	Improved coherence and coordination in the implementation of international actions to address the causes and mitigate the adverse impacts of climate change.	Governments, regional and subregional organizations, regional development banks and regional commissions	700

SUBPROGRAMME: 2. SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

PROGRAMME ELEMENT: 2.3. Environmentally sustainable production and consumption patterns

Issue to Address:	The major cause of the continued deterioration of the global environment is the unsustainable pattern of consumption and production, particularly in industrialized countries -- a matter of grave concern, which aggravates poverty and inequities. Measures to be undertaken at the international level for the protection and enhancement of the environment must take fully into account the current imbalances in the global patterns of consumption and production. Special attention should be paid to the demand for natural resources generated by unsustainable consumption and to the efficient use of those resources consistent with the goal of minimizing depletion and reducing pollution.
Legislative Authority:	Governing Council decision 17/32 (to implement Agenda 21, paragraphs 38.21 and 22, in accordance with the mandate of UNEP), Oslo Roundtable.
Strategic actions for 1996-1997:	• Contribute to the understanding of the relationship between production and consumption. • Promote dialogue among developed countries on environmentally sustainable production and consumption patterns. • Promote information exchange on sustainable production and consumption systems.

2.3.1. Building sustainable consumption patterns.

	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost US$'000
1	**Assessment of driving forces and impacts:** Contribute to the understanding of the relationship between production and consumption (including technological adaptation and innovation, economic growth and development, and demographic factors) with emphasis on the feedbacks to the human environment. [*Interlinkage* with Water, 1.1.3; ENRIN, 4.4; Assessment, 5.1.1.]	Overview of the environmental impact of production and consumption and the critical linkages with socio-economic driving forces.	International and national consumer unions, NGOs, IGOs, regional development banks, regional commissions	300
2	**International dialogue:** Promote a continuing dialogue among developed countries to agree upon more environmentally sustainable models of consumption, taking into account their impact on developing countries.	Framework to initiate international cooperation and agreement in attaining sustainability in production and consumption, including a timetable for specific international actions.	International and national consumer unions, NGOs, IGOs, regional development banks, regional commissions	300
3	**Methodologies and best practices review:** Analyse methodologies and best practices for sustainable consumption.	Compendia of methodologies and best production and consumption practices for a range of socio-economic, environmental and cultural contexts.	International and national consumer unions, NGOs, IGOs, regional development banks, regional commissions	200
4	**Consumer awareness campaigns:** Promote consumer awareness of sustainable consumption through targeted campaigns. [*Interlinkage* with Public Awareness, 5.3.]	Targeted public awareness campaigns to alter specific environmentally unsound consumption practices.	International and national consumer unions, NGOs, IGOs, regional development banks, regional commissions	200

	3.1.2. *Promote the preparation and implementation of an international legally binding instrument on Prior Informed Consent (PIC) for hazardous chemicals in international trade.*			Cost
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**US$ 000**
1	Promote development and adoption of an international convention on prior informed consent. [*Interlinkage* with Convention secretariat coordination, 4.3.3.]	International convention on PIC.	FAO, ILO, WHO, UNIDO, OECD; Governments, industries, public interest groups, IGOs, regional and subregional organizations	700

SUBPROGRAMME: **3. A BETTER ENVIRONMENT FOR HUMAN HEALTH AND WELL-BEING**

PROGRAMME ELEMENT: **3.2. Improved environmental management practices in urban areas**

Issue to Address:	A growing proportion of the world's population live in urban areas where social and environmental conditions are deteriorating rapidly. Continued deterioration of urban environments will not only impair the health and welfare of the populations but also reduce the capacity of large urban centres to sustain their role as engines for economic growth.
Legislative Authority:	United Nations Medium-term Plan for the period 1992-1997, as revised by the General Assembly at its 47th session (A/47/6/Rev.1). Programme 16; General Assembly resolutions 44/224, 44/228; Governing Council decisions 10/15, 10/16, 17/7 Para 4(c), 14/3, 14/13, 14/27, 14/32, 15/1, section (iv), 15/9, 15/18, 16/9, 17/24B; Resolution I of the Governing Council at its session of special character of 1982, section III, paragraphs 2(a), (d), (g) and (i) and section IV: Agenda 21, chapters 6,7,9,19 and 21.
Strategic actions for 1996-1997:	• Assess the effects of environmental pollution in urban areas and their impact on human health and well-being. • Promote innovative strategies for improving urban environmental planning and management through the Sustainable Cities Programme and the implementation of Agenda 21 at the local level.

	3.2.1. Promote innovative strategies for improving urban environmental planning and management, including the development of the Sustainable Cities Programme and Local Agenda 21.			**Cost**
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**US$'000**
1	**Pollution management**: Regional workshops on pollution management practices and critical issues in selected urban areas in Latin America, Africa and Asia, and in countries with economies in transition, particularly focusing on the impact of transportation and domestic waste. [*Interlinkage* with Chemicals, 3.1; Land-based activities, 1.1.3.]	Technical overview reports on successful urban environmental management practices to mitigate the impact of urban pollution on human health, including environmentally sound transportation and waste management strategies.	Regional development banks, regional economic commissions, universities, UNCHS, WB, WHO, local government and health; and national research centres	700
2	**Transportation**: Convene international expert workshop on mitigating the environmental impact of transportation systems. [*Interlinkage* with Energy, 2.2; Chemicals, 3.1.]	Overview report on the global, regional and national extent and severity of environmental problems arising from transportation systems.	(as above)	800
3	**Sustainable Cities Programme**. Promote environmental management approaches in urban planning and management through the strategic scientific and technical support to "Local Agenda 21" and the Sustainable Cities Programme. [*Interlinkage* with Water, 1.1.3.]	Improved guidelines and availability of information on urban environmental management; improved tools for technology transfer.	UNCHS, UNDP, WB, NGOs, municipalities and local authorities, regional development banks, regional commissions	1,800
4	**International Environmental Technology Centre (IETC)**: Support the development of environmentally sound technologies in urban and freshwater management. [*Interlinkage* with Water, 1.1.2; Production, 2.1.]	Improved technologies and availability of information.	Industry, regional networks and centres	2,000

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SUBPROGRAMME: **3. A BETTER ENVIRONMENT FOR HUMAN HEALTH AND WELL-BEING**

PROGRAMME ELEMENT: **3.3. Mitigating the effects of environmental change and environmental emergencies**

Issue to Address:	The majority of human populations are at risk from environmental change. This ranges from global change, such as ozone layer depletion, to exposure to harmful agents in the domestic environment. In addition, environmental accidents and emergencies happen with increasing frequency, placing natural and human habitats under acute stress. There is also an urgent need to assess the extent and severity of newly emerging threats and to investigate ways of anticipating environmental emergencies, as well as to derive more creative non-judicial mechanisms required for the avoidance of environmental disputes.
Legislative Authority:	Subprogramme areas in the Medium-term Plan 1992-1997, particularly paras. 16.45, 16.49, 16.53, 16.58, 16.59, 16.85, 16.97, 16.101, 16.103, 16.107 and 16.110; UNEP Governing Council decisions 16/9, 17/26 and 17/25; Agenda 21 chapter 38.22, subparas. b, d and r.
Strategic actions for 1996-1997:	• Developing response strategies for environmental threats and emergencies. • Mitigating the effects of climate change.

3.3.1. Develop response strategies for environmental threats, emergencies and change.

	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost US$'000
1	**Review existing techniques** for modelling risk of environmental hazards and emergencies, including risks from water-related vector-borne diseases, as the basis for UNEP's coordinated response strategy to environmental threats and emergencies and the displacement of people. [*Interlinkage* with Water, 1.1.]	• Technical reports on existing forecasting and predicting methodologies; guidelines. • Scoping paper on range of possible responses for UNEP and partners to environmental threats and emergencies.	FAO, WHO, DHA, UNCHS, universities and national research programmes, UNHCR, IPCS, PEEM, IGOs, regional and subregional organizations	400
2	**Rapid response:** Support to rapid response facilities for dealing with environmental emergencies. [*Interlinkage* with Production, 2.1.5; Chemicals, 3.1.1; UNEPNET, 5.4.]	Response to environmental emergencies by the UNEP/DHA unit and joint UNEP/UNCHS interventions.	DHA, UNHCR, IGOs, regional and subregional organizations	2,100
3	**Conference on emerging threats:** Organize and convene an international conference on emerging health threats due to environmental change and practices, including in the domestic environment. [*Interlinkage* with Chemicals and Wastes, 3.1.1; Biosafety, 1.2.1.]	Recommendations for international action to address critical issues on threats to human health from environmental change and from unsafe domestic environments.	Physicians for Social Responsibility, WHO, WB, universities, Ministries of Health and Environment, UNCHS, regional development banks, regional commissions	400

3.3.2. Develop non-judicial mechanisms for the avoidance and settlement of environmental disputes.				Cost
	Activities	Outputs	Partners	US$'000
1	**Middle East peace process:** Participate in multilateral and associated working groups and in the "Group of 20" for Inter-agency Coordination in the Occupied Territories. [*Interlinkage* with Assessments, 5.1.]	• Coordinated responses to environmental problems in the region, particularly water resources. • Baseline regional and subregional environmental datasets.	Regional bodies, Norway, UNSCO, UNRWA, UNDP, WB, UNICEF, WHO, UNESCO	200
2	**Shared natural resources:** Facilitate inter-country consultations in key areas of shared natural resources following negotiations with concerned Governments. [*Interlinkage* with Water, 1.1.: Assessment, 5.1.]	• Enhanced regional cooperation in the Nile river basin, the Arctic, Antarctica. • State-of-the-Environment Reports for the Arctic, Antarctica.	Riparian States, treaty States; AMAP, ASOC, CCAMLR, COMNAP/SCALOP, ICAIR, IHO, IMO, UNDP, WB, regional development banks, regional commissions, regional and subregional organizations	100

SUBPROGRAMME: 4. GLOBALIZATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

The globalization of the world's economy, international communications, the liberalization of trade, the adoption of a worldwide unsustainable consumption model, coupled with the absence and uneven application of worldwide standards, widespread external debt and the increasing threats to the atmospheric and oceanic commons - all argue for global approaches to understand the relationship between trade and economic policies and the environment, and for the establishment of global and regional accords and policies to respond to environmental challenges on a planetary scale.

PROGRAMME ELEMENT: 4.1. Trade and the Environment

Issue to Address:	The globalization of trade, monetary and fiscal policies, capital markets and investment patterns is reshaping economic structures, factors of production, economies of scale and other considerations. Simultaneously, national and international responses to accelerating environmental degradation continue to strengthen. International consensus exists on the need to ensure that structural changes under way in the international economic order integrate ecological realities and environmental policy priorities. Considerable empirical, economic, legal and environmental assessment challenges remain, however, in delineating the ecological implications of economic globalization.
Legislative Authority:	Governing Council decision 17/25 S (d), Subprogramme 6 of the United Nations Medium-term Plan 1992-1997, Agenda 21, chapter 2; Commission on Sustainable Development, second session.
Strategic actions for 1996-1997:	• Strengthen environmental assessment of international economic policies. • Improve environmental macro- and micro-economic analysis of the effectiveness and benefit/costs of environmental policies. • Clarify relationship between international, regional and national environmental legislation, and international and regional trade agreements.

4.1.1. Assessing the relationship between the environment and trade policies.

	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost US$'000
1	**Assessment methodologies:** Develop integrated and harmonized assessment methodologies which analyse the environmental impact of selected trade and macro-economic policies. [*Interlinkage* with Water, 1.1; Biodiversity, 1.2; Land, 1.3; Urban areas, transport, 3.1; Energy, 2.3; Assessment, 5.1.]	• Sector-specific environmental assessment methodologies, and four country case studies. • Technical reports on sectoral impacts and appropriate policy responses, with emphasis on water and land management, biodiversity, transport and energy.	WTO, UNCTAD, UNDP, OECD, WB, IMF, regional development banks, regional economic commissions, FAO, WHO, UNIDO	200
2	**Impacts of trade policies:** Convene regional workshops to examine the relationship between environment and trade in Latin America, Asia, Africa and countries with economies in transition. [*Interlinkage* with Biodiversity, 1.2.1.]	Regional overviews and expert recommendations on the impact of trade policies on the environment and measures to minimize adverse impacts.	Regional development banks, regional economic commissions	400

3	**International agreements and trade:** Undertake legal analyses of the relationship between international environmental laws, and international trade rules, including national, regional and international environmental laws, and regional trade and economic integration agreements. [*Interlinkage* with Law, 4.3.2.]	• Analysis of the relationship between selected international environmental agreements, and trade rules. • Comparative legal analyses of environmental and trade legal regimes, with particular attention to regional economic initiatives, e.g. MERCOSUR, ASEAN, APEC.	WTO, UNCTAD, OECD, international environmental convention secretariats, IGOs	400
4	**Trade standards and regulations:** Undertake economic analysis of the trade effects of differing national environmental standards in five country case studies, with particular emphasis on effects in developing and transitional economies. *[Interlinkage* with Biodiversity, 1.2.1.]	Five country and sectoral study reports on trade and environmental effects of different environmental policies and regulations.	OECD, UNDP, UNCTAD, IGOs	400

SUBPROGRAMME: 4. GLOBALIZATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

PROGRAMME ELEMENT: 4.2. Environmental economics

Issue to Address:	UNCED recommended the need to integrate ecological factors into economic priorities as a prerequisite to sustainable development. Since UNCED, progress has been made to define links between the symptoms of environmental degradation and underlying pricing failures and other economic causes. However, the gap between conceptual analysis and practical application of environmental economics remains wide. Considerable methodological and technical challenges remain: defining the degree of environmental problems; choosing appropriate economic tools; identifying specific needs of individual countries; internalizing environmental externalities; adjusting market prices to reflect environmental factors; increasing effectiveness of environmental impact assessment; linking environmental valuation with economic instruments; building technical and information capacity, particularly in developing and transitional economy countries; as well as using effectively environmental economic tools in environmental and economic planning.
Legislative Authority:	General Assembly resolutions 42/186, 42/187, 44/227 and 44/228 and Governing Council decisions 16/2, SS II/2: Agenda 21, paragraphs 8.4 (a) to (f), 8.5 (a) to (h), 8.34 (a) and (b), 8.35, 8.36 (a) to (c), 8.38 (a) to (c), 8.37 (a) to (c), 38.22 (b) and (c), 8.38, 8.44 (a), 8.50, 37.7(a) to (f), 38.22 (i) and (m), 8.6, 8.7.
Strategic actions for 1996-1997:	• Further develop and facilitate application of environmental economic tools, including valuation, natural resource accounting and environmental impact assessments. • Mobilization of resources to support environmentally sound development.

4.2.1. Strengthen the effectiveness of environmental economic and planning tools and instruments.			Cost
Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**US$'000**
1 **EIA:** Strengthen the effectiveness of environmental impact assessment through preparation of manuals of good practices and regional workshops for training information exchange.	• Practical methodologies for the integrated use of environmental impact assessment tools. • National guidelines and training materials for the application of integrated EIAs.	WB, OECD, UNDP, CEAA, IAIA, ECE, regional development banks, regional commissions	300
2 **Valuation:** Develop guidelines on the use of environmental valuation and promote exchange of information through technical workshops and examine its integration of environmental valuation with other economic tools. [*Interlinkage* with Water, 1.1; Biodiversity, 1.2.1.]	• Methodologies and guidelines with particular emphasis on implications in fresh water, coastal zones, biodiversity and land resources. • Technical reports on the integration of environmental valuation with other economic tools, with particular emphasis on environmental and natural resource accounting, environmental impact assessment.	UNSTAT, OECD, UNDP, regional development banks, regional economic commissions	250

3	**Accounting:** Further develop methodologies for environmental and natural resources accounting. [*Interlinkage* with Biodiversity, 1.2.1.]	Country case studies testing the application of environmental and natural resource accounting.	UNSTAT, OECD, WB, IMF	250
4	**Equivalency and eco-labelling:** Undertake environmental economic assessments within six sample product categories for standards equivalency in different national eco-labelling schemes. [*Interlinkage* with Biodiversity, 1.2.1.]	Identification of developing country export products that have high environmental quality profile.	ISO, UNCTAD, national eco-labelling programmes, regional development banks, regional economic commissions	100
5	**Information exchange:** Promote information exchange and networking on environmental economic tools. [*Interlinkage* with UNEPNET, 5.4.]	Information and guidelines available via UNEPNET.	Regional development banks, regional economic commissions	100

4.2.2. Identify and mobilize innovative investment and environmental management approaches in the financial services sector.			*Cost*
Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**US$'000**
1 **Innovative financing:** Convene global workshops and meetings with the private and public financial services sector to explore financing opportunities for environmentally sound development, particularly in developing and transitional economy sectors; devise strategies for mobilizing additional resources. [*Interlinkage* with CIDIE, 4.4.3.]	Additional sources of financing for environmentally sustainable development.	Private financial services sector, regional and multilateral development banks, regional commissions, others.	400

SUBPROGRAMME: 4. GLOBALIZATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

PROGRAMME ELEMENT: 4.3. Environmental law

Issue to Address:	Environmental change affects the global commons and, due to globalization, impacts of environmental deterioration occur far from the original sources of change. To respond to the deterioration of the global and regional commons, and to regulate environmental change worldwide, international and national laws have evolved as an essential tool for the management of the environment at national and international levels. The expanded environmental agenda has increased the need for further enhanced and more efficient legal and institutional regimes to meet the requirements of integrating environment and development.
Legislative Authority:	United Nations Medium-term Plan for the period 1992-1997 as revised by the General Assembly at its 47th session (A/47/6/Rev.1), Subprogramme 11, Environmental Law, Institutions and Policies under Programme 16 (Environment); United Nations General Assembly resolutions 3436 (XXX), 38/161, 42/186, 42/187, 44/207, 44/226, 44/227, 44/228, 44/229 and 47/190; resolution 1 of the Governing Council at its session of a special character in 1982, section IV; Governing Council decisions 15/2, 15/5, 15/11, 15/14, 15/21, 15/30 to 15/37, 15/39, 15/41, 15/42, 16/2, 16/6, 16/18, 16/19, 16/20, 16/24, 16/44, 16/46, 17/1, 17/9, 17/11 and 17/27, SSII/3, 16/23, 16/25, 16/30, 16/35 and 16/40 to 16/43, 17/25; Agenda 21, chapters 8, 17, 19, 38 and 39 and paragraphs 38.22, 38.30, 38.31, 38.32, 38.34, 38.25.
Strategic actions for 1996-1997:	• Provide a legal framework for facilitating the implementation of Agenda 21. • Further strengthen UNEP's technical, legal and institutional assistance for development of national environmental legislation. • Support to coordination of environmental convention secretariats.

	4.3.1. Provide an international legal framework for facilitating the implementation of Agenda 21.			**Cost**
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**US$'000**
1	**International environmental law framework:** Undertake studies and hold workshops and intergovernmental expert meetings on concepts, requirements and implications of sustainable development and international law, including the feasibility for developing a general framework instrument on international environmental law.	• Background study papers, analytical reports, expert recommendations. • Concept and main components of a general framework instrument on international environmental law for sustainable development. • Further development of international environmental law to meet the requirements of integration of environment and relevant political, socio-economic and other factors.	IUCN, United Nations agencies, ECE, convention secretariats, IGOs	2,400

4.3.2. Provide legal advisory services and institutional assistance to Governments.				Cost
	Activities	Outputs	Partners	US$'000
1	**International legal frameworks:** Provide technical assistance to Governments in the review and formulation of national environmental legislation and regulations to implement and participate in international environmental agreements and conventions, including the strengthening of appropriate institutions.	Needs assessments and draft legislative frameworks and laws in selected subregions and in countries of Latin America, Africa, Asia, West Asia and Eastern Europe.	IUCN, United Nations agencies, ECE, IGOs	1,250
2	**National legislation:** Prepare model legislation and guidelines to assist Governments in developing appropriate legal regimes particularly in the areas of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), management of hazardous substances, biological resources, etc. [*Interlinkage* with Chemicals, 3.1; Biodiversity, 1.3; Economics, 4.2.1.]	Model legislation and guidelines for implementation in selected countries of the regions	UNDP, IUCN, WB, FAO, regional and subregional organizations, Governments	2,750
3	**Training:** Conduct environmental law training workshops.	Trained legislators, administrators, judges, lawyers in various aspects of environmental law and its application in the regions.	UNITAR, IUCN, regional networks and centres, universities	800
4	**Information dissemination:** Disseminate environmental law information and establish a computerized legal information service through UNEPNET.	• Publications (environmental law monographs, biannual bulletin, biennial register) at regional and global levels. • Computerized legal information service.	Regional networks and centres, Governments	450

4.3.3. Coordinate convention secretariats.				Cost
	Activities	Outputs	Partners	US$'000
1	**Coordination:** Contribute to implementation of international and regional conventions in the field of the environment through convening meetings of secretariats. [*Interlinkage* with Water, 1.1; Biodiversity, 1.2; Land, 1.3; Chemicals, 3.1.2.]	Improved effectiveness in the implementation of international actions to protect the environment through the coordinated activities of international conventions.	Convention secretariats, IGOs	350
2	**IUC:** Transform the Information Unit on Climate Change into an Information Unit on Conventions to disseminate comprehensive information in support of the implementation of the conventions. [*Interlinkage* with UNEPNET, 5.1.]	Timely and accurate information to all UNEP partners, the public and policy makers on the implementation of the conventions through UNEPNET, media services, printed materials, etc.	Convention secretariats, IGOs	1,500

SUBPROGRAMME: **4. GLOBALIZATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT**

PROGRAMME ELEMENT: **4.4. Coordination and promotion of policy-relevant research**

Issue to Address:	Coordinated research is essential for providing a consolidated basis for decision-making. On the one hand, there is a lack of fully developed and coherent policies in the field of environment, which calls for coordinated policy research. On the other hand, scientific research is necessary to understand the functioning of natural systems which ultimately determine the carrying capacity of the Earth and the ecological basis of sustainable development. A coordinated international science effort is necessary to address the critical linkages in the biosphere. This effort should involve local expertise and be conducted, whenever possible, by multidisciplinary teams from regional networks and/or research.
Legislative Authority:	Agenda 21, chapters 35 and 38.
Strategic actions for 1996-1997:	• Promote targeted scientific and policy research in critical environmental areas.

4.4.1. Promote targeted scientific research in critical environmental areas.				Cost
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**US$'000**
1	Promote scientific research and review of key and emerging environmental issues, using the capabilities of CGIAR, SCOPE and key collaborating centres. [*Interlinkage* with Assessment, 5.1.]	Policy-relevant scientific reports and critical reviews of key and emerging environmental issues: invasive species, response of ecosystems to human demands for resources, behaviour of large ecosystems, environmental indicators, baseline data for sustainable agriculture productivity.	CGIAR, SCOPE, collaborating centres, regional networks and centres	1,500

4.4.2. Promote targeted policy research on emerging environmental issues.				Cost
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**US$'000**
1	**Regional workshops:** Undertake expert workshops on emerging environmental issues to develop policy recommendations at regional and global levels. [*Interlinkage* with Assessment, 5.1.]	Critical analysis and recommendations on selected environmental policy issues.	Governments, regional economic commissions, IGOs	200
2	**Policy responses:** Prepare policy responses to emerging environmental issues and major events, including cross-sectoral and gender-related.	UNEP policy statements and proactive response to emerging issues.	Governments, United Nations agencies, regional commissions, IGOs, NGOs	400

3	**Gender issues**: Analyse, review and coordinate UNEP's policies and performance on gender issues, both internally for advancement of female staff in the secretariat, and externally as follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing. [*Interlinkage* with 1-5.]	• Positive contribution to advancement of women staff in UNEP secretariat. • Inclusion of gender consideration in UNEP programmes.	UNIFEM, INSTRAW, UNFPA, regional commissions, IGOs	500

4.4.3. Promote integration of environmental concerns in the activities of international financial institutions.				Cost
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**US$'000**
1	**CIDIE**: Encourage information exchange and collaboration amongst international financial institutions, inter alia, through the contribution to the development of a database of their activities. [*Interlinkage* with Financing, 4.2.2; UNEPNET, 5.4.]	• Reports on substantive initiatives relevant to the environment and CIDIE activities. • Bilateral agreements. • Enhanced linkages with the Bellanet (international donor forum) initiative.	CIDIE member institutions, IDRC, regional development banks, regional commissions	500

SUBPROGRAMME: 5. GLOBAL AND REGIONAL SERVICING AND SUPPORT

UNEP has a major responsibility to identify and assess environmental issues of common concern, alert the world community to these issues, induce their resolution through international cooperation and provide policy guidance for the direction and coordination of environmental programmes within the United Nations system. This involves, inter alia, enhancing provision of scientifically sound, policy-relevant information; enhancing the capacity of Governments and their people to understand, use and respond to the information; and to catalyse environmental management capacity and action in developing countries. UNCED reconfirmed as a priority UNEP's support to national Governments, particularly through their ministries responsible for the environment, in order to help change the course of environmental degradation and contribute to the attainment of sustainable development.

UNEP's response to the environmental concerns of international significance is underpinned by its mandated institutional functions of assessing the environment, raising public awareness and catalysing action to redress environmental problems. These basic institutional functions are mobilized to deliver the targeted programme of work identified in the previous four sections, as well as to provide the following to the world community:

- Periodic, scientifically sound, policy-relevant environment assessments;
- Provision of advisory services to Governments;
- Raising public awareness and encouraging participation of major groups;
- Providing coherent environmental data and information for decision-making.

PROGRAMME ELEMENT: 5.1. Environmental assessment

Issue to Address:	The need to keep under review the state of the world's environment, provide early warning of environmental threats, improve access to information for decision-making and enhance developing countries' capabilities to use the information.
Legislative Authority:	United Nations Medium-term Plan for the period 1992-1997 as revised by the General Assembly at its 47th session (A/47/6/Rev.1) Programme 16, Subprogramme 9; General Assembly resolutions 37/137, 38/149, 39/209, 44/207, 44/221, 44/224, 44/226, 44/228, 44/229, 46/217 and 48/192. Resolution 1 of the Governing Council at its session of a special character in 1982, section IV paragraph 2(a) (iv) and Governing Council decisions 13/1 Section II sub-section 2, 14/18, 14/19, 14/24, 14/27, 14/30, 14/32, 15/1, 15/28-15/30, 15/33, 15/38, 15/40, 16/23, 16/25, 16/37; Agenda 21, chapters 31, 35, 38 and 40.
Strategic actions for 1996-1997:	• Prepare and support the production of global and regional state-of-the-environment assessments which include consideration of socio-economic driving forces and interactions. • Support the specific assessment activities of the various subprogrammes.

	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost
5.1.1. Prepare and support the production of global and regional state-of-the-environment assessments which include consideration of socio-economic driving forces and interactions, and alert of emerging environmental threats.				
1	**Frameworks, methodologies, tools and indicators:** Through regional consultations and a global network of collaborating analytical centres, further develop frameworks, methodologies, tools and indicators for integrated environment assessment and reporting, with emphasis on socio-economic driving forces, critical linkages and early warning. [*Interlinkage* with 1-4; Consumption, 2.3.1; Research, 4.4.]	Policy-relevant frameworks for assessment and reporting; series of key environmental indicators; source book for state-of-the-environment reporting; proposal for a mechanism for early warning; region-specific scenarios and methodologies (Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Eastern Europe).	Collaborating centres, SCOPE, Environment Canada, regional commissions, UNSTAT, DPCSD, regional and subregional organizations	2,300
2	**Global Environment Outlook:** Further develop the *GEO* series, to be an environmental counterpart to the Human and World Development Reports, aiming towards a comprehensive global State-of-the-Environment-2002; expand network of international collaborating centres to contribute to the *GEO* process. [*Interlinkage* with 1-4.]	First issue in the *Global Environment Outlook* series issued in 1997; at least 10 collaborating centres with broad geopolitical representation participating in the preparation of the *GEO*.	Collaborating centres (BCAS, CIAT, NEERI, RIVM, SEI), regional and subregional organizations	3,800
3	**Integrated regional and SoE reports:** develop frameworks (see above) and coordinate sectoral assessments as identified in subprogramme areas 1-4; support and coordinate reports which provide additional policy, NGO and peoples' perspectives; support regional and national SoE reporting through provision of frameworks and tools, networks of centres, mobilization of resources. [*Interlinkage* with 1-4.]	Latin America State-of-the-Environment 1997; World Resources Report 1996 (focus on urban environmental problems) with selected Earth Council modules; Earth Audit; Antarctic State-of-the-Environment 1997.	UNDP, WRI, Earth Council, International Centre for Integrated Antarctic Research, GRID-Arendal, regional commissions, regional development banks, regional and subregional organizations	1,200
4	**GTOS:** Participate in the design of a Global Terrestrial Observing System and promote its implementation through GEF. [*Interlinkage* with Resources, 1.]	First phase of GTOS operational.	Scientific institutes, universities, United Nations specialized agencies, regional networks and centres	200

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SUBPROGRAMME: **5. GLOBAL AND REGIONAL SERVICING AND SUPPORT**

PROGRAMME ELEMENT: **5.2. Support to regional and subregional cooperation**

Issue to Address:	In response to geographically differentiated environmental concerns and interests, groups of countries have established cooperative regional and subregional frameworks. These frameworks provide effective mechanisms for the implementation of global environmental agreements as well as the redressing of specific problems common to the participating States. UNEP should promote, support and work within these frameworks when implementing its programme. As an essential ingredient of support to the regions, UNEP provides advisory services to Governments, in particular through their ministries in charge of the environment portfolio.
Legislative Authority:	United Nations Medium-term Plan for the period 1992-1997 as revised by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session (A/47/6 Rev.1), Programme 16 (Environment) in particular Subprogramme 12; General Assembly resolutions 36/192, 38/88, 42/187, para. 14, 42/186, 42/189, 44/228, 45/253, 47/190; Governing Council decisions 10/4, 10/26, 11/7, 11/8, 11/9, 12/15, 12/16, A and C, 13/6, 13/9, 13/22, 14/1 C, 14/13, 14/18, 14/21, 15/7, 15/12, 15/14, 15/15, 15/17, 15/23, 15/40, 16/7, 16/15, 16/25, 16/26, 16/27, 16/33, 17/4, 17/14, 17/24, 17/27, 17/28, 17/32, 17/34; Agenda 21, chapters 4, 8, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 36, 38 and 40.
Strategic actions for 1996-1997:	• Promotion of and support to regional and subregional cooperative frameworks. • Advisory services to Governments.

5.2.1. Promotion of and support to regional and subregional cooperative frameworks.

	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost US$'000
1	Promote new or support existing regional and subregional cooperative frameworks for environmental action, e.g. AMCEN, LAC Action Plan, Central American Alliance for Sustainable Development, Environment for Europe, CAMRE, and similar initiatives in other regions including countries with economies in transition. [*Interlinkage* with ENRIN, 1.4.]	• Contribution to implementation of regional action plans. • Contribution to the attainment of global environmental objectives through the coordinated and harmonized implementation of the plans.	Regional development banks, regional and subregional organizations, IGOs, regional economic commissions	1,500

5.2.2. Advisory services to Governments.				
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**Cost US$'000**
1	Provide, upon request, environmental policy and technical advice to ministries responsible for the environment in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. *[Interlinkage* with 1-4.]	• Specific problem-solving responses and policy guidance provided to requests from countries in the regions. • Developing countries and countries with economies in transition integrating environmental considerations into national development plans.	UNDP (Capacity 21 Programme), ECE, regional development banks, regional economic commissions	6,500

SUBPROGRAMME: 5. GLOBAL AND REGIONAL SERVICING AND SUPPORT

PROGRAMME ELEMENT: 5.3. Public awareness, education and outreach to major groups

Issue to Address:	Education, public awareness and participation are processes by which human beings and societies reach their fullest potential. Education and awareness are critical for promoting sustainable development and improving the capacity of the people to address environmental issues. They are necessary to achieve environmental and ethical awareness, values and attitudes, skills and behaviour consistent with sustainable development and for effective public participation by all groups in decision-making. The solution of environmental problems rests ultimately in the change or conscious adaptation of individual behaviour.
Legislative Authority:	United Nations Medium-term Plan 1992-1997, revised by the General Assembly (A/47/6/Rev.1), in particular Subprogramme 10; General Assembly resolutions 38/161, 42/186, 42/187, 44/227, 47/227, 47/190; UNEP Governing Council decisions 1/1, 6/1, 7/1, 8/1, 8/12, 9/2, 9/3, 10/1, 10/5, 10/13, 11/1, 11/3, 12/1, 12/2, 13/4, 13/10, 13/11, 13/33, 14/2, 14/6, 14/12, 14/13, 14/14, 14/33, 15/1, 15/2, 15/5, 15/11, 15/14, 15/21, 15/42, 16/2, 16/6, 16/18, 16/19,16/20, 16/24, 16/4, 16/46, 17/1, 17/9, 17/11 and 17/32; and Agenda 21, in particular chapter 38, paragraphs 38.22, 38.30, 38.31, 38.32, 38.34 and 38.35
Strategic actions for 1996-1997:	• Promoting people's participation through increased understanding of environmental issues. • Increasing communication with the general public through media campaigns.

	5.3.1. Promoting people's participation through increased understanding of environmental issues.			**Cost**
	Activities	**Outputs**	**Partners**	**US$'000**
1	**Environmental ethics:** Develop a non-formal education programme to increase the understanding of environmental issues and their connections with individual and community behaviour, through establishment of international and regional networks of environmentally conscious consumer groups and others. [*Interlinkage* with 1-5.]	Targeted public education campaigns on environmental issues and their solution through community responses.	Consumer unions, parliamentarians, service organizations, business, universities, schools, NGOs, Governments	200
2	**Major groups:** Develop outreach programmes to promote the participation of major groups of society in contributing to decision-making for solution of environmental problems. [*Interlinkage* with 1-5.]	International and regional networks of NGOs, including committees for national liaison, local communities and special groups (e.g. women, indigenous peoples), sports community.	National committees, youth, women, indigenous peoples, NGOs	1,500

5.3.2. Increasing connections to people.				Cost
	Activities	Outputs	Partners	US$'000
1	**Public information:** Disseminate public information through the media and special publications to alert and keep informed the public on specific environmental issues. [*Interlinkage* with 1-5.]	Publications, periodicals, information kits (e.g. on desertification), posters, exhibits, electronic bulletins, audio-visuals, media releases and supplements, etc.	TVE, film producers, radio, print/electronic media, NGOs	4,200
2	**Special events:** Develop and implement global and regional environmental promotional programmes to recognize distinguished service to the environment by individuals and groups and to mobilize the population at large around specific issues. [*Interlinkage* with 1-5.]	World Environment Day, Global-500, Sasakawa Prize, photo competition, Clean up the World Campaign, etc.	International sponsors, NGOs, IGOs, major groups, Governments, regional and subregional organizations	600
3	**Information Centre service:** Further develop a regionally distributed environmental query-response service for the public. [*Interlinkage* with UNEPNET, 5.4.]	Rapid response to or forwarding of public inquiries.	Libraries, information networks, databanks, regional documentation centres	400

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SUBPROGRAMME: 5. GLOBAL AND REGIONAL SERVICING AND SUPPORT

PROGRAMME ELEMENT: 5.4. Environmental information services

Issue to Address:	Agenda 21 stressed the need to improve access to environmental data and information worldwide. UNEP, in its role as the voice of the environment, must ensure that the world community has unfettered and coordinated access to its information resources, as well as to environmental information in general. UNEP should maintain its leading role in enhancing access to unique sources of data and information, and in leveraging the filling of information gaps. There needs to be improved coordination among environmental, demographic, social and developmental data and information activities, and the mechanisms of information management and delivery need to be harmonized.
Legislative Authority:	Agenda 21, chapter 40
Strategic actions for 1996-1997:	• Design and implement a coordinated system for international environment information exchange.

5.4.1. Design and implement a coordinated system for international environment information exchange: UNEPNET.

	Activities	Outputs	Partners	Cost US$'000
1	UNEPNET: Design and implement an integrated and open information system for "one-stop shopping" query-response to link *all* UNEP information resources: GRID, Infoterra, IRPTC, IC/PIC, IPA, Information Centre, library, documentation, projects, etc.	Operational UNEPNET access points established at headquarters, all regional offices, major collaborating centres, United Nations agencies; available to the world at large through operational Internet and worldwide-web connections through the Mercure satellite system, as appropriate; and bulletin-board systems; selected information sets on variety of media, e.g. CD-ROM.	Governments, regional authorities, UNEP collaborating centres, media, ESA, NASA, USGS, UNDP/SDN, UN/ESD, regional development banks, regional commissions	4,900

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ANNEX I

ABBREVIATIONS

ACABQ	Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
ACC	Administrative Committee on Coordination
ACMAD	African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development
ACOPS	Advisory Committee on Protection of the Sea
ACSAD	Arab Centre for the Study of Arid Zones and Drylands
ACTS	African Centre for Technology Studies
ADALCO	African Deserts and Arid Lands Committee
AfDB	African Development Bank
AGFUND	Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations
AIDAB	Australian International Development Aid Bureau
AIT	Asian Institute of Technology
ALECSO	Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (LAS)
AMAP	Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on the Environment
AMURU	Accountability, Monitoring and Reporting Unit
AOAD	Arab Organization for Agricultural Development
APELL	Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level
AsDB	Asian Development Bank
ASEAMS	Association of South-East Asian Marine Scientists
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
ASOC	Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition
ASPEI	Association of South Pacific Environmental Institutions
AWB	Asian Wetland Bureau
BCAS	Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies
BNF	biological nitrogen fixation
CAMRE	Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for Environment
CANARI	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute
CARICOM	Caribbean Community Secretariat
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBOs	community-based organizations
CCAMLR	Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
CCD	Convention to Combat Desertification
CD-ROM	compact disk read-only memory
CEAA	Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency
CEDARE	Centre for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe
CEEAC	Communauté economique des etats de l'Afrique centrale
CEHA	Centre for Environmental Health Activities
CEOS	Committee on Earth Observation Systems
CEP	Caribbean Environment Programme
CEPPOL	Programme for the Assessment and Control of Marine Pollution in th Caribbean Region
CEU	Commission of the European Union
CGCS	Conference and Governing Council Service
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CIAT	International Centre for Tropical Agriculture
CIDIE	Committee of International Development Institutions on the Environment
CIFOR	Centre for International Forestry Research
CILSS	Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
CIRDAFRICA	Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Africa
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CIT	countries in transition to market economies

CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CMA	Chemical Manufacturers' Association (United States of America)
CMS	Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals
COBSEA	Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia
COMAR	Major Interregional Project on Research and Training Leading to the Integrated Management of Coastal Systems (UNESCO)
COMNAP/SCALOP	Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programmes
CONPACSE	South-East Pacific Marine Pollution Monitoring Programme
CPAS	Corporate Planning and Accountability Service
CPPS	Permanent Commission for the South Pacific
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development
CSERGE	Department for Social and Economic Research of the Global Environment
CZM	Coastal Zone Management
DAC	Development Assistant Committee
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DC/PAC	Desertification Control Programme Activity Centre
DDA	Direction de la coopération au développement et à l'aide humanitaire
DDSMS	Department of Development Support and Management Services
DESCON	Consultative Group for Desertification Control
DHA	Department of Humanitarian Affairs
DPCSD	Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development
DPI	United Nations Department of Public Information
DSE	German Foundation for International Development
EC	European Communities
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECETOC	European Chemical Industry, Ecology and Toxicology Centre
ECG	Ecosystem Conservation Group
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDPU	Electronic Data Processing Unit
EE	environmental education
EETU	Environmental Education and Training Unit
EEU	Environmental Economics Unit
EIA	environmental impact assessment
ELCI	Environment Liaison Centre International
ELI/PAC	Environmental Law and Institutions Programme Activity Centre
EM	environmental management
EMEP	European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme
EMINWA	Environmentally Sound Management of Inland Waters
EMRO	Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office (WHO)
EMS	environmental management seminars
ENSO	El Niño Southern Oscillation
ESA	European Space Agency
ESAMI	Eastern and Southern Africa Management Institute
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
ESD	Electronic Services Division (United Nations)
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
FEARO	Federal Environmental Assessment Review Office
FIDIC	International Federation of Consulting Engineers

FPAC	Fund Programme Activities Costs
FRMS	Financial Resources Management Service
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
GA	General Assembly
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GCOS	Global Climate Observing System
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEMS	Global Environmental Monitoring System
GESAMP	Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution
GHG	greenhouse gas
GIPME	Global Investigation of Pollution in the Marine Environment
GIS	Geographical Information System
GOOS	Global Ocean Observing System
GRID	Global Resource Information Database
GTOS	Global Terrestrial Observing System
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation Agency
HEM	Harmonization of Environmental Measurement
HRMS	Human Resources Management Service
IACSD	Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development
IAE	International Academy of Environment
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IAEG	Inter-Agency Environment Coordination Group
IAIA	International Association for Impact Assessment
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATTC	Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission
IAWGD	Inter-Agency Working Group on Desertification
IBPGR	International Board for Plant Genetic Resources
ICAIR	International Centre for Antarctic Information and Research
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce
ICCA	International Council of Chemical Associations
ICCBD	Intergovernmental Committee on the Convention on Biological Diversity
ICIMOD	International Center for Integrated Mountain Development
ICLARM	International Centre for Living Aquatic Resources Management
ICNIRP	International Commission for Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection
ICPEMC	International Commission for Protection against Environmental Mutagens and Carcinogens
ICRAF	International Centre for Research in Agroforestry
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions
IDRC	International Development and Research Council
IE/PAC	Industry and Environment Programme Activity Centre
IEA	International Energy Association
IEA	International Energy Agency
IEC	Inter-State Ecological Council
IEEP	International Environmental Education Programme
IEM	integrated environmental management
IETC	International Environmental Technology Centre
IFAW	International Fund for Animal Welfare
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IGADD	Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development
IGBP	International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme
IGOs	intergovernmental organizations
IHE	international hydraulics engineering
IHO	International Hydrological Organisation
IIASA	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis

IISD	International Institute for Sustainable Development
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
ILEC	International Lake Environment Committee
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMIS	integrated management information system
IMO	International Maritime Organization
INC	Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee
INCD	Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Desertification
INFOCLIMA	World Climate Data Information Referral Service (WMO)
INFOTERRA	International Environmental Information System
INSTRAW	International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (UNESCO)
IOCARIBE	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission's Association for the Caribbean and the Adjacent Regions (UNESCO)
IPA	Information and Public Affairs
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPCS	International Programme on Chemical Safety
IPGRI	International Plant Genetic Resources Institute
IPIECA	International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association
IPS	Inter-Press Service
IPSFR	Intergovernmental Panel on Sustainable Forest Resources
IPSMC	International Programme on the Sound Management of Chemicals
IRPTC	International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals
ISCC	Information Systems Coordination Committee (United Nations)
ISCO	International Soil Conservation Organization
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ISRIC	International Soil Reference and Information Centre
ISSS	International Society of Soil Science
ITC	International Trade Centre
ITE	Institute of Terrestrial Ecology (NERC) (United Kingdom)
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
IUBS	International Union of Biological Sciences
IUCC	Information Unit on Climate Change
IUCN	World Conservation Union
IUFRO	International Union of Forestry Research Organizations
IWC	International Whaling Commission
IWRA	International Water Resources Association
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JUNIC	Joint United Nations Information Committee
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LAN	local area network
LAS	League of Arab States
LCBC	Lake Chad Basin Commission
LOICZ	Land-Ocean Interaction in the Coastal Zone (IGBP)
MARC	Monitoring and Assessment Research Centre
MASC	management and administrative support costs
MIRCENs	Microbial Resources Centres
MIS	Management Information Systems
MSDN	Microbial Strain Data Network
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration (United States)
NASA-MD	NASA Master Directory

NCAR	National Center for Atmospheric Research (United States)
NEAPs	national environment action plans
NEERI	National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (India)
NEPA	National Environment Protection Agency (Japan)
NETTLAP	Network for Environmental Training at Tertiary Level in Asia-Pacific
NGLS	Non-governmental Liaison Service
NGOs	non-governmental organizations
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (United States)
NWRI	National Water Resources Institute
NYU	New York University
OAS	Organization of American States
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OCA/PAC	Oceans and Coastal Areas Programme Activity Centre
ODS	ozone-depleting substance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OED	Office of the Executive Director
OPDIAA	Office for Policy Development and Inter-Agency Affairs
OSS	Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel
PAC	Programme Activity Centre
PACD	Plan of Action to Combat Desertification
PAHO	Pan-American Health Organization
PDEU	Project Design and Evaluation Unit
PEEM	Panel of Experts on Environmental Management for Vector Control
PERSGA	Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Environment Programme
PFA	Press Foundation of Asia
PIC	prior informed consent
PTA	Preferential Trade Area
PUREF	Programme for the Utilization of Resources of the Environment Fund
REMPEC	Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre
RENRIN	Regional Environment and Natural Resources Information Networks
RISO	Denmark/UNEP Collaborating Centre for Energy and Environment
RIVM	National Institute of Public Health and Environmental Protection (Netherlands)
ROA	Regional Office for Africa
ROAP	Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
ROE	Regional Office for Europe
ROLAC	Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
RONA	Regional Office for North America
ROPME	Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment
ROSTA	Regional Office for Science and Technology in Africa (UNESCO)
ROSTLAC	Regional Office for Science and Technology in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNESCO)
ROWA	Regional Office for West Asia
SACEP	South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAFGRAD	Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development
SAREC	Swedish Agency for Research on Cooperation with Developing Countries
SASIN	South African INFOTERRA Subregional Network
SBC	Secretariat of the Basel Convention for the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal
SCOPE	Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment
SDAU	Systems Development and Administration Unit
SDN	Sustainable Development Network (UNDP)
SEI	Stockholm Environment Institute
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SIDS	small island developing states

SOFERNET	Soils and Fertilizers Network (AMCEN)
SPE	subprogramme element
SPOT	Système-pour l'observation de la Terre
SPPBU	Strategic Planning, Programming and Budgeting Unit
SPREP	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SSSs	special sectoral sources
START	System for Analysis, Research and Training
SWP	Small Windows Projects
TEB	Terrestrial Ecosystems Branch
TIM	Telecommunications and Information Management
TVE	Television Trust for the Environment
UCC-RISO	RISO/UNEP Collaborating Centre on Energy and the Environment
UMA	Arab Maghreb Union
UNCCD	United Nations Convention on Combating Desertification and Drought
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNCUEA	United Nations Centre for Urgent Environmental Assistance
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRO	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIC	United Nations Information Centre
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNSCEAR	United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation
UNSCO	United Nations Special Coordinator's Office
UNSO	United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office
UNSTAT	United Nations Statistical Division
UNU	United Nations University
USDA-FS	United States Department of Agriculture - Forestry Service
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UVI	University of the Virgin Islands
UWI	University of the West Indies
WAGGGS	World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts
WB	World Bank
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WHO	World Health Organization
WIDECAST	Wider Caribbean Sea Turtle Recovery Team
WIDER	World Institute for Development Economics Research
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WOSM	World Organization of the Scout Movement
WRI	World Resources Institute
WTO	World Tourism Organization
WWF	Worldwide Fund for Nature

ANNEX II
CORRELATION WITH AGENDA 21

Chapter 38.22: Priority areas on which UNEP should concentrate include the following:		**1996-1997 UNEP Subprogramme Elements**
(a)	strengthening its catalytic role in stimulating and promoting environmental activities and considerations throughout the United Nations system;	*all*
(b)	promoting international cooperation in the field of environment and recommending, as appropriate, policies to this end;	1.1.4, 1.2.2, 2.1.3, 2.3.1
(c)	developing and promoting the use of techniques such as natural resource accounting and environmental economics;	4.2.1
(d)	environmental monitoring and assessment, both through improved participation by the United Nations system agencies in the Earthwatch programme and expanded relations with private scientific and non-governmental research institutes; strengthening and making operational its early warning function;	1.1.1, 1.2.5, 1.3.1, 1.3.4, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 3.1.1, 3.3.1, 5.1.1
(e)	coordination and promotion of relevant scientific research with a view to providing a consolidated basis for decision-making;	4.4.1, 4.4.2
(f)	dissemination of environmental information and data to Governments and to organs, programmes and organizations of the United Nations system;	1.4.1, 4.1.1, 5.1.1, 5.4.1
(g)	raising general awareness and action in the area of environmental protection through collaboration with the general public, non-governmental entities and intergovernmental institutions;	5.3.1, 5.3.2
(h)	further development of international environmental law, in particular conventions and guidelines, promotion of its implementation, and coordinating functions arising from an increasing number of international legal agreements, inter alia, the functioning of the secretariats of the Conventions, taking into account the need for the most efficient use of resources, including possible co-location of secretariats established in the future;	1.2.3, 1.2.6, 1.3.3, 2.1.6, 2.1.7, 2.2.2, 3.1.2, 3.3.2, 4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3
(i)	further development and promotion of the widest possible use of environmental impact assessments, including activities carried out under the auspices of United Nations specialized agencies, and in connection with every significant economic development project or activity;	4.2.1
(j)	facilitation of information exchange on environmentally sound technologies, including legal aspects, and provision of training;	2.2.1, 4.3.2
(k)	promotion of subregional and regional cooperation and support to relevant initiatives and programmes for environmental protection including playing a major contributing and coordinating role in the regional mechanisms in the field of environment identified for the follow-up to UNCED;	1.2.4, 1.4.1, 2.1.4, 5.2.1, 5.2.2, 5.4.1
(l)	providing technical, legal and institutional advice to Governments, upon request, in establishing and enhancing their national legal and institutional frameworks, in particular, in cooperation with UNDP capacity-building efforts;	1.1.2, 1.1.3, 1.4.1, 2.1.5, 3.2.1, 4.3.2
(m)	supporting Governments, upon request, and development agencies and organs in the integration of environmental aspects into their development policies and programmes, in particular through provision of environmental, technical and policy advice during programme formulation and implementation;	1.2.1, 1.3.2, 4.2.2, 4.4.3, 5.2.2
(n)	further developing assessment and assistance in cases of environmental emergencies.	3.3.1